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# SCIENCE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, publishing the official notices and proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and published every Friday by

## THE SCIENCE PRESS

11 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y.      Garrison, N. Y.  
New York City: Grand Central Terminal

Annual Subscription, \$6.00      Single Copies, 15 Cts.

Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Utica, N. Y., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LVI      SEPTEMBER 15, 1922      No. 1446

## CONTENTS

<i>Discovery of Cretaceous and Older Tertiary Strata in Mongolia:</i> DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN .....	291
<i>The Feeding Power of Plants:</i> DR. E. TRUOG .....	294
<i>The Teaching of Evolution:</i> PROFESSOR F. L. PICKETT .....	298
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>Vital Statistics of German Cities; The Redwood Trees of California; Ceramic Day; The Geological Society of America; The Journal of Physical Chemistry; Chemical Prize established by the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation; Members of the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science</i> .....	301
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i> .....	305
<i>University and Educational Notes</i> .....	307
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>The Zodiacal Light:</i> THE HONORABLE CHASE S. OSBORN. <i>The Mealy-bug called Pseudococcus Bromeliae and other Coccids:</i> PROFESSOR T. D. A. COCKERELL. <i>The Determination of Fat in Cream:</i> PROFESSOR H. W. GREGORY. <i>Dr. Lipman's Laboratory of Applied Psychology:</i> PROFESSOR J. B. MINER. <i>Shipments of American Literature to Russia:</i> RAPHAEL ZON.....	308
<i>Quotation:</i>	
<i>Children and Museums</i> .....	311
<i>Scientific Books:</i>	
<i>Green on the Coccidæ of Ceylon:</i> PROFESSOR G. F. FERRIS.....	312
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>Photoperiodism of Wheat:</i> DR. H. M. WANSER. <i>Improved Methods in New Infrared Absorption Study:</i> DR. JOSEPH W. ELLIS .....	313

## DISCOVERY OF CRETACEOUS AND OLDER TERTIARY STRATA IN MONGOLIA<sup>1</sup>

THE American Museum of Natural History announces,<sup>1</sup> under date of May 3, 1922, that strata of Cretaceous age, overlain by two distinct Tertiary formations, have been discovered in the Gobi region of southeastern Mongolia.

They were found on the outbound trip from Kalgan to Urga at a point about 260 miles northwest of Kalgan. Strata of Cretaceous age are wholly unknown in Eastern Asia, as far as the writers of the present communication are aware, and because of the apparent importance of the find, it was decided to leave the geologists in camp at this place while the rest of the party moved on. Accordingly Messrs. Berkey, Granger and Morris spent a week in additional inspection of the ground and furnish the notes for this memorandum.

Obretcheff, the Russian geologist, who gives an account of a reconnaissance trip over this same route from Ude to Kalgan, describes sedimentary beds at many places, always referring to them as representatives of the Gobi formation. His only age determination, however, was made on the basis of a few fragments of *Rhinoceros*, found at the escarpment five miles south of Iren. These remains were judged by Eduard Suess, to whom they were referred, to indicate an age not earlier than the Miocene. The Tertiary age of the rest of the occurrences mentioned by him seems to have been taken for granted and apparently that is in general correct, but it is evident that the Gobi formation can not properly include strata of both Tertiary and Cretaceous ages.

<sup>1</sup> Abstract: "Discovery of Cretaceous and Older Tertiary Strata in Mongolia," Walter Granger and Charles P. Berkey. American Museum Novitates, No. 42, 7 pp. 1 fig., August 7, 1922.